

國立暨南國際大學九十二學年度轉學生入學考試試題

第 2 節微積分適用：(資管系二 221 )

(本試題共 2 頁，第 1 頁)

- 考生注意：1. 依次序作答，只要標明題號，不必抄題。  
2. 答案必須寫在答案卷上，否則不予計分，並限以藍黑色筆作答。  
3. 試題隨卷繳回。(除請詳閱試場規則)

1. Let  $P(1,0)$  be a point on the graph  $(x^2 + y^2)^2 = x^2y + 1$ . Find the equation of the tangent line passing through point  $P$ . (15%)

2. Evaluate the following integrals

(i)  $\int_{-\infty}^{\infty} e^{(x-e^x)} dx$ . (7%)

(ii)  $\int_0^8 \frac{1}{1 + \sqrt[3]{x}} dx$ . (8%)

3. Find the area bounded by the graph  $\frac{x^2}{a^2} + \frac{y^2}{b^2} = 1$ , where  $a > 0$  and  $b > 0$  (Hint: Formulate this problem as a double integral and use the change of variables by finding the Jacobian matrix). (15%)

4. Maximize  $f(x, y, z) = xyz$  subject to the side condition  $x^3 + y^3 + z^3 = 1$  with  $x \geq 0, y \geq 0, z \geq 0$  (Hint: Consider the Lagrange multiplier). (10%)

5. (i) Let  $u = f(x_1, x_2, \dots, x_n)$  be a differentiable function of  $n$  variables  $x_1, x_2, \dots, x_n$  and each  $x_i, i = 1, \dots, n$ , is a function of the  $m$  variables  $t_1, t_2, \dots, t_m$  such that all the partial derivatives  $\partial x_j / \partial x_i$  exist,  $1 \leq i \leq m$  and  $1 \leq j \leq n$ . According to the chain rule, write down the expression of  $\partial u / \partial t_i$ . (5%)

(ii) If  $z = 2^x - 3^y$ , where  $x = s^2t$  and  $y = st^2$ , use your answer in (i) to find  $\partial z / \partial s$  and  $\partial z / \partial t$ . (10%)

6. Derive the following two reduction formulas

(i)  $\int x^n \sin x dx = -x^n \cos x + n \int x^{n-1} \cos x dx$ . (7%)

(ii)  $\int \sin^n x dx = -\frac{1}{n} \sin^{n-1} x \cos x + \frac{n-1}{n} \int \sin^{n-2} x dx$ . (8%)

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(本試題共 2 頁，第 2 頁)

- 考生注意：1. 依次序作答，只要標明題號，不必抄題。  
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7. (i) Assume that  $f$  can be expressed as a Maclaurin series (a special case of Taylor series). Suppose that  $a_n$  is the coefficient of  $x^n$  when  $f$  is expressed as a Maclaurin series. Show that  $f^{(n)}(0) = n! \cdot a_n$  (5%).

(ii) Assume that  $f$  can be expressed as a Maclaurin series. If  $g(x) = \int_0^x f(t) dt$ , show that  $g^{(n)}(0) = f^{(n-1)}(0)$  (Hint: use (i)) (10%)

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